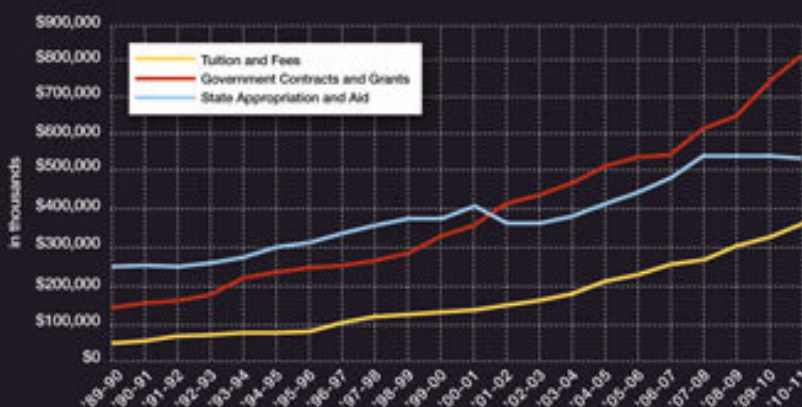


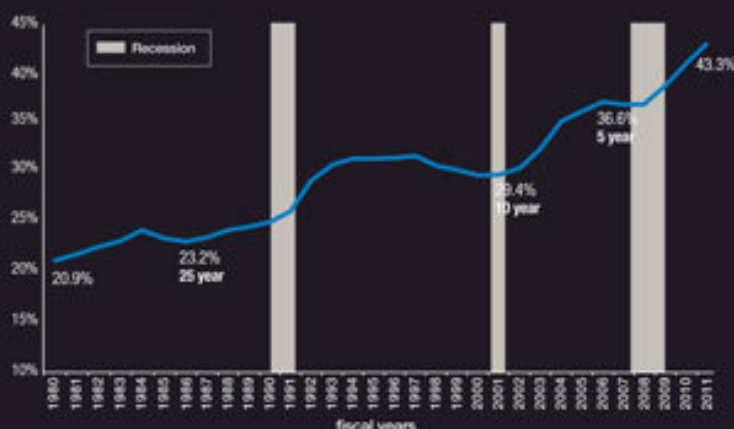
Systems In Crisis

A historic collapse in state funding for higher education is threatening the very existence of public universities and their mission as engines of upward social mobility. These charts show key trends in the mixture of funding sources for public universities. State appropriations in the past five years (bottom) have fallen an average of 12.5 percent, with only a handful of smaller states seeing increases. Tuition as a percentage of total revenues has doubled in the past three decades (below). And a comparison of the strategies being pursued by two flagship research schools (right) shows the University of North Carolina's increasing reliance on research grants and state funding, contrasted with the University of Virginia's decision to move toward privatization by increasing tuition income.

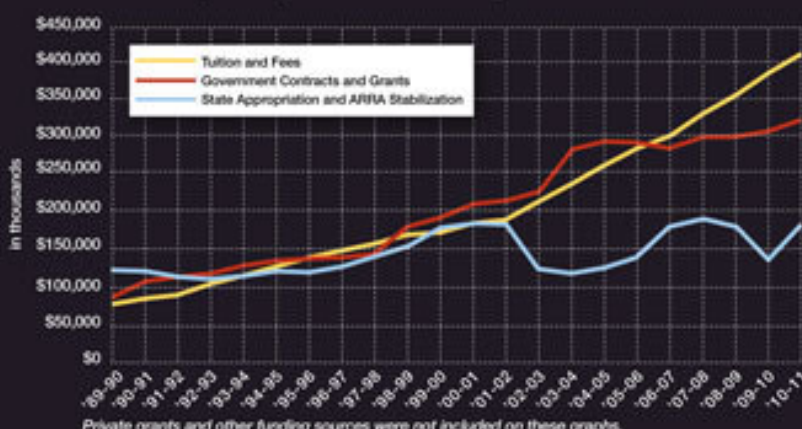
UNC-Chapel Hill: Historical Funding Sources, 1989-2011



Net Tuition as a Percentage of Public Higher Education Total Revenue



University of Virginia: Historical Funding Sources, 1989-2011



Private grants and other funding sources were not included on these graphs.

Change in Appropriations per Full-Time Enrollee, FY 2006-2011

The majority of states have cut funding for public higher education operating expenses over the past six years. Figures include state and local appropriations and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds, but exclude money for independent institutions and student financial aid for independent institutions, hospitals, medical education and research. Totals are constant-adjusted 2011 dollars.

